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CERASTIUM GLUTINOSUM FRIES (CARYOPHYLLACEAE) IN MISSISSIPPI: NEW TO NORTH AMERICA.—In routinely checking a key to Southeastern *Cerastium* prepared early in 1962 with some newly mounted collections, I was embarrassed to find that it did not work with one sheet of specimens collected by myself. This proved to have a mixture of the common *C. glomeratum* Thuill. (*C. viscosum* of American authors) and three plants of a different species, finally identified with the help of the key in W. Möschl's "Über einjährige europäische Arten der Gattung *Cerastium* (*Orthodon-Fugacia-Leiopetala*)" (Feddes Repertorium Sp. Nov. 41: 153-163, 1936) as *C. glutinosum* Fries of Europe, Asia Minor and North Africa, and matched with one sheet each from France and Germany in the SMU Herbarium. Collection data are as follows. MISSISSIPPI, Wayne Co.: 3.6 miles southeast of Waynesboro, sandy clay road shoulder, *Shinners* 29.342, 8 April 1961. The sheet contains two plants of *C. glomeratum* at left (it was originally labeled as that species), and three of *C. glutinosum* at upper right. The latter are less conspicuously pubescent and have somewhat narrower leaves and less congested flowers, but in general appearance are very similar to those of *C. glomeratum*. Numerous collections have been made since in hopes of finding more *C. glutinosum*, but all proved to be *C. glomeratum* but one. The exception (31,204, from vacant lot in Hamilton, Marion Co., Alabama, 22 April 1966) was *C. brachypetalum* Persoon, which also greatly resembles *C. glomeratum*. I suspect that closer examination of herbarium specimens filed as *C. viscosum* would bring to light additional records of different species. My revised key to *Cerastium* in the Southeastern United States is as follows:

- 1a. Petals 1½-2½ times as long as the sepals; sepals obtuse to subacute
 - 2a. Floral bracts scarious-margined; plant perennial 1. *C. arvense*
 - 2b. Floral bracts herbaceous throughout; plant annual
 - 3a. Pedicel 1-3 times as long as calyx in flower, up to 5 times in age 2. *C. nutans*
 - 3b. Pedicel ½-1¼ times as long as calyx in flower, up to 3 times in age 3. *C. brachypodium*
- 1b. Petals slightly longer to shorter than the sepals, or absent; sepals subacute to short-acuminate
 - 4a. Sepals with long hairs on back becoming shorter and stopping below apex
 - 5a. Floral bracts pilose on upper surface 4. *C. tetrandrum*
 - 5b. Floral bracts glabrous on upper surface
 - 6a. Sepals 5.0-6.6 mm. long; plant perennial (but may flower in its first year) 5. *C. holosteoides*

6b. Sepals 3-5 mm. long in flower; plant annual

7a. Floral bracts prominently scarious-margined

. 6. *C. semidecandrum*

7b. Floral bracts herbaceous throughout . . . 7. *C. glutinosum*

4b. Sepals with long hairs on back up to and projecting beyond apex

8b. Petals about equalling to slightly exceeding calyx, or petals absent; pedicels shorter than calyxes 8. *C. glomeratum*

8b. Petals present, about half as long as calyx; pedicels rapidly elongating, exceeding calyxes while in flower 9. *C. brachypetalum*

In accordance with current European practice I have used the name *C. holosteoides* Fries for the plant listed in most American floras as *C. vulgatum*. The matter is discussed in Nils Hylander's "Studien über nordische Gefässpflanzen" (Uppsala Univ. Arsskr. 1945: 7, pp. 150-151).—Lloyd H. Shinnars.

HYPOCHOERIS MICROCEPHALA VAR. ALBIFLORA (COMPOSITAE) IN SOUTHEASTERN TEXAS: NEW TO NORTH AMERICA.—

White-flowered cichoriaceous Compositae are not very numerous, and it was a surprise to find one growing abundantly along a roadside in extreme southeastern Texas. I at first suspected it was a *Crepis*, but later examination revealed a plumose pappus, characteristic of *Hypochoeris*. Because the associated plants included several weeds introduced from South America—*Sisyrinchium exile*, *S. rosulatum*, *Verbena brasiliensis*, *V. litoralis*, *Gnaphalium pensylvanicum* (*G. peregrinum*)—recourse was had to Cabrera's *Manual de la Flora de los Alrededores de Buenos Aires* (1953). The unknown plant keyed readily to *Hypochoeris microcephala* (Sch.-Bip.) Cabrera var. *albiflora* (Kuntze) Cabrera, but there were no specimens of this in the SMU Herbarium. A duplicate was sent to Dr. Arthur Cronquist, who kindly confirms the identification after comparison with Kuntze's type at the New York Botanical Garden. Collection data are as follows. TEXAS. Orange Co.: 6 miles north of Orange on State Highway 87 (from north-side junction with Interstate 10), *Shinnars* 31,370, 17 May 1966 (SMU, NY, G, LAF, MO, TEX). "Shallow roadside ditch bank, sandy silt. Seen in abundance for 2 miles north from here. Heads nearly closed (10 A.M., partly cloudy); ligules white." Plants 40-60 cm. tall from a rather thick taproot, glabrous. Basal leaves rather few, sometimes still green but mostly withered, deeply pinnatifid with acute lobes; stem leaves similar but smaller, also few and confined to basal ½ of plant or less, passing to lance-linear, entire, acuminate bracts. Involucres 10-16 mm. tall. Pappus bristles white, very plumose.

This is the second South American species of this genus to be found in the Southern United States. The other, *H. Tweedii* (Hook. & Arn.) Cabrera, is known from Georgia and South Carolina. According to Joseph